

**Type: Poster Presentation**

Final Abstract Number: 42.007

Session: HIV/AIDS and Other Retroviruses

Date: Thursday, April 3, 2014

Time: 12:45–14:15

Room: Ballroom

**Impact of antiretroviral therapy on non infections co-morbidities among adult HIV-infected patients**

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**Background:** Antiretroviral therapy for HIV disease has significantly improved the morbidity and mortality in the past 20 years. While breakthroughs in this therapy have increased years of life living with HIV, the quality of life in later years may still be greatly impacted by the accelerated onset of non-infectious co-morbidities.

**Methods & Materials:** We conducted a retrospective cohort study to understand the impact of HIV infection and antiretroviral therapies on adult HIV-infected patients in terms of non-infectious co-morbidities. For this study we examine diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, kidney disease and liver disease prevalence that are associated with use of antiretroviral therapy more than 2 years. We also evaluated risk factors including body mass index, race, sex, age, and smoking with these non-infectious co-morbidities.

**Results:** We analyzed the prevalence of non-infectious co-morbidities among adult HIV infected population of the HIV Clinic using frequency analysis. Prevalence of diabetes was 26.5%, hypertension was 40.8%, CVD, and was 34.7% in this population. The prevalence of kidney disease was 20.8%; on the other hand the prevalence of liver disease was 30.6%. Associations were calculated using logistic regression and Chi-square tests. There was a significant association of smoking with CVD, hypertension and kidney disease.

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of non-infectious co-morbidities is high. This has significant implications for the affected population and the treating clinicians.

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**HIV voluntary counseling and testing services among adolescent high school students**

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**Background:** Voluntary HIV counseling and testing (VHCT) is one of the key strategies in the prevention of HIV in Ethiopia. However, utilization of the VHCT services among adolescents has been

reported as low by previous studies. The purpose of this study was to investigate adolescents' knowledge and attitudes towards VHCT services among adolescents attending high school in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia.

**Methods & Materials:** A cross-sectional school-based design using quantitative methods was employed to attain the objectives of the study. Data collection was done using self-administered structured questionnaires among 378 adolescent high school students. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

**Results:** The findings revealed that 75.7% of students are aware of the voluntary HIV counseling and testing services; 62.2% use the services and suggested that VHCT services should be located in schools and youth clubs for better access by adolescents. Thirty-two percent of respondents rated themselves at risk of HIV infection and 35.2% were not willing to disclose their HIV positive status to anybody.

**Conclusion:** The findings of the study clearly indicate a need for a more accessible voluntary HIV counseling and testing services for adolescents.

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**HIV status disclosure in an anti retroviral therapy clinic in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria**I.D. Ebuonyi<sup>1,\*</sup>, D. Ogoina<sup>1</sup>, P. Ikuabe<sup>1</sup>, T. Harry<sup>2</sup>, O. Inatimi<sup>1</sup>, U. Chukwueke<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> Niger Delta University Teaching

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**Background:** In order to further elucidate the extent of self-disclosure of HIV sero-status in Nigeria, we evaluated the prevalence, pattern and determinants of disclosure of HIV status amongst adult patients in a hospital in the Niger Delta.

**Methods & Materials:** In a three month cross sectional study undertaken in March 2012, the demographic and clinical data as well as HIV sero-status disclosure frequency and pattern were obtained using a pre-tested questionnaire from consenting HIV infected adults attending an Anti-Retroviral Therapy Clinic in the Niger Delta. Independent determinants of HIV disclosure to current sexual partner were determined using an unconditional logistic model.  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**Results:** A total of 260 patients were studied out of which 184 (71%) were females. Disclosure to current sexual partner was found to be 62.0% and students had the least disclosure rate. Majority of study participants preferred to disclose to family members (57%) than past sexual partner (2.5%) or friend (4.9%). Although HIV disclosure was significantly associated with male sex, living with sexual partner, partner being HIV positive; the only independent determinants of HIV disclosure were partner being on ART (OR=12.7, 95% CI 1.2–132.7) and being currently married (OR=8.8, 95% CI 2.1–36.8).